

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Forthcoming of the President's Message and the Reports from Departments.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Latest from Washington City.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD QUESTION—THE SYSTEM OF DONATING LANDS FOR RAILROADS—INDIAN COLONIZATION AND EDUCATION—THE NEBRASKA AND THE WILMOT PROVISIONS—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LAND TITLE DISPUTE IN CALIFORNIA—THE SANDWICH ISLAND ANNEKTATION PROJECT—IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—SECRETARY GUTHRIE AND FARM TRADE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—P. M.

I understand that the President's message is not really ready yet. Many of its most important features have, of course, been the subject of Cabinet consultation; but up to the present time, scarcely a page has been written. The outlines already given in the Herald will be found to be substantially correct. But I doubt very much whether it will ultimately be determined to dwell upon the Pacific rail road question in the first message. The subject, properly, at present, belongs to the War Department, the surveys and reconnaissance of the several routes having been placed by Congress under the control of the Secretary of War. It is now ascertained that it will be impossible to obtain those reports before the last of January, when the President will communicate the results to Congress. It is therefore probable that occasion will then be taken for a lengthened exposition of the views of the administration, instead of in December. It will also have the advantage of knowing the feelings of Congress.

The report of the operations of the system of donating alternate sections of public lands for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads in the new States, and doubling the price of the sections reserved by government, will show the most extraordinary results. Wherever the system has prevailed, it is found not only that the revenue from the sale of lands is immensely increased, but that the number of acres sold is twenty times greater than previously. The statistics which will be presented on this point will be convincing. The present land system is approved by the President, and nothing beyond some minor improvements will be suggested.

With regard to the Indians, a liberal policy will be advocated. Colonization and a system of schools will be suggested. It is evident, however, if the Indians refuse to become civilized, that the march of civilization must go on, even if it sweeps the red savage from the earth. The appropriation made by Congress last session, with regard to Nebraska, evidently looked to the early formation of that territory into a Territory. It will be for Congress to determine its boundary, and it is not impossible the discussion may involve the dismemberment of the Wilcox Provision. Where will the free soilers and secessionists be then?

I think the knotty question regarding the continuation of the Utah Territorial government, will be left for the solution of Congress.

With regard to the dispute between the State authorities of California and the Federal government, as to the ownership of the gold lands in that State, I have reason to believe this President, in his message, will recommend that the lands shall either be given to the State, or else the right to work them extended to all American citizens, and also to those foreigners who have made the necessary declaration of intention of becoming citizens.

The feeling of the government towards the Sandwich Islands has already been correctly stated in the Herald.

The report from the Interior Department will be an important paper. Neither Ewing or Stuart appeared to have an adequate idea of the importance of its duties. It remains for the present Secretary to show the country the value of the interests confided to his charge. The public buildings here, with the exception of the post office and patent office, are very inefficient, and as far as the treasury is concerned, it will tumble down in a few years if not carefully watched. It would not surprise me to find a plan suggested to Congress to erect a magnificent building on the Mall, for the accommodation of all the departments, at a cost of about three millions—thus placing all the records of the government in a fireproof building, and also permitting the public buildings to be tenanted in one spot, instead of as now, scattered over the whole city. By the way, the present Patent Office building, as far as finished, has cost one million three hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, of which amount but three hundred and nineteen thousand dollars were taken from the patent fund. So much for Greeley's outcry that the Patent Office building was erected out of the patent fund, and should not even temporarily be occupied by the Interior Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury is very backward as yet with his report. He is going to make it as largely free trade as possible, and will make quite a splash about the Treasury law; but even with Mr. Peter G. Washington's assistance, Mr. Guthrie is destined to a great failure.

EFFECT OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION—CONSIDERATION OF MR. MARCY'S PROPOSAL FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.—MR. MARCY'S PROPOSAL FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. MR. MARCY'S PROPOSAL FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. MR. MARCY'S PROPOSAL FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.

The large vote cast by the national democracy in New York, has caused the greatest consternation here amongst those who pinned their faith to the small clothes of the Secretary of State. The Marcy men boasted, previous to the election, that the free soil democrats would pull down the Marcy men, and would then elect a man who would be a more efficient Secretary of State than Marcy.

There is no doubt that the President feels that Marcy has deceived him, and it appears to have struck him for the first time. When he finds, on the morning of Congress, that the dissatisfaction is wide spread, he will doubtless act with that promptness and decision of character which we believe he possesses.

As for the outside free soilers, their case is a pitiable one. The halls of the National Hotel, the great gathering place of politicians, last night and this evening presented a lamentable array of free soil faces. Men who talked loud heretofore, either because they were members of the kitchen cabinet, or because they held small clerkships, now merely suggested the possibility that the Harlan's figures were incorrect; but they would not back up their opinions by a bet. It is astonishing to notice already that the probability of changes in the Cabinet is conceded by men who, before Tuesday evening, affected to regard the idea as the essence of absurdity.

BUSINESS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 170.

FROM THE REGISTER AND STANDARD AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1853.

The amount of drafts registered at the treasury yesterday, (9th inst.) was \$267,763 68.

Chief Engineer William Sewall, ordered to join the Saratoga, has resigned.

The Union of this morning is dumb in relation to the New York election.

Return of a Fugitive Slave.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1853.

Shelly, a slave belonging to Paddelford, of Georgia, who recently ran off, returned and begged to be taken back, saying that he had been persuaded by white men to run away. His master consented, and he is now on his way to Savannah.

Suicide of an Alleged Forger.

PORTLAND, Nov. 10, 1853.

This morning Arnold Wentworth, farmer, of Greene, Maine, charged with forgery and fraud on the Pension Department, committed suicide in jail by cutting his throat with a razor. It is reported that the proof against him was clear.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

THE CITY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

It was reported yesterday that N. B. Hunt, the present whig incumbent, had been defeated at the recent election, although two of the whig Judges of the Superior Court, (Duer and Hoffman,) are elected by large pluralities—say three or four thousand. It seems there was a secret organization among the whigs and native Americans in the city, which struck off the names of the whig candidates for Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Prison Inspector, from the State ticket; also the name of Mr. Slosson from the list of the Judges of the Superior Court; and for Mr. Hunt's name, as District Attorney, they substituted that of George Schaeffer, a free soil candidate, who was also on the temperance and reform tickets. This secret association seems to have affected the total vote of the city on these candidates, some two or three thousand votes, and placed the whigs who were struck off in the minority in the city. The vote between Hunt and Schaeffer is very close, but the result is undetermined; as yet, the returns not being complete; the probabilities, however, are in favor of the election of Hunt.

SENATORS.

THIRD DISTRICT (Six lower wards) COMPLETE.

Thos. J. Barr, national democrat 2,641

Wm. Williams, whig 2,169

W. McCutcheon, free soil 1,901

Barr's majority over Williams 472

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Whitney, whig majority 2,684

FIFTH DISTRICT.

It has been reported that Mark Spencer (free soil dem.) is elected in this district; but we think this is a mistake, as the whigs have large pluralities on other tickets. The following is the party vote on the State tickets:

Ward. Whig. Nat. Dem. Free Soil.

8. 1,901 385 423

9. 1,131 395 433

10. 338 629 707

Total 2,500 1,600 1,418

The returns for Senators are incomplete, but we think it impossible that Mr. Spencer can have been elected, judging from the party vote, and believe that W. S. Gregory (whig) has been chosen, as we first stated.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The full returns will be nearly as follows:—

Brooks, whig 5,931

Roberts, national democrat 3,242

Cooper, free soil 3,293

THE STATE.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS—THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE—NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES ELECTED, AS FAR AS KNOWN.

The returns from the interior confirm the first reports of the success of the whigs, by majorities even larger than was anticipated. In the Senate it is doubtful whether there will be more than four or five democrats, and in the Assembly more than two-thirds will be whigs. This is a matter of course, when the democratic party is divided into two nearly equal sections. In the northern and western counties, the vote for the State ticket of the national democrats proves larger than was expected. Several counties which gave majorities for Van Buren over Cass, in 1848, now give the national majority over the free soilers. On the other hand, the national loss ground in this city, in Albany, Oneida and Richmond counties, compared with the vote for Van Buren over Cass, in 1848, now give the national majority over the free soilers. On the other hand, the national loss ground in this city, in Albany, Oneida and Richmond counties, compared with the vote for Van Buren over Cass, in 1848, now give the national majority over the free soilers.

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